

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

VOLUME XIII, NUMBER 26

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 27, 1944

## Steps Are Taken To Quarantine Ireland

**Britain and U. S. Determined to Stop Leakages of War Information to Axis Agents**

**CHURCHILL EXPLAINS HIS PROGRAM**

**Calls Travel Ban "First" Step in Drive to Guard Secrets of Forthcoming Invasion**

Following Eire's refusal to expel German and Japanese diplomatic representatives, in accordance with the request of the United States Department of State (see THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, March 20), relations between Eire, on the one hand, and the United States and Britain, on the other, have tended to become more strained. Prime Minister Churchill, in a speech before the House of Commons, indicated that the curtailment of travel between England and Ireland would be followed by other measures. This was but the "first step" in the attempt to quarantine southern Ireland from the rest of the world and thus to prevent the leakage of military information from Ireland to Axis headquarters.

There is widespread speculation as to what additional steps might be taken by England and the United States to destroy Eire's value as an Axis listening post. In some quarters it is felt that an economic blockade may be imposed upon southern Ireland. If such a step is contemplated, it will work severe hardship upon the Irish, for they are greatly dependent upon the United States, England, and Canada for coal, oil, and wheat. In the matter of coal alone, Eire is greatly dependent upon the outside and is already suffering from a shortage caused by the war.

### Further Steps

Whether Mr. Churchill had in mind any measure so drastic as an economic embargo when he spoke of the travel restrictions as only the first step, it seems likely that extreme vigilance will be used by the British to prevent future leakages. It is possible that not only will travel between the entire island of Ireland—Eire and Northern Ireland—be rigidly controlled but also that the border between Eire and Northern Ireland will be closed to all but the most essential of travel.

If the attempt is made to close the border between Eire and Northern Ireland, many practical difficulties will arise. Although the line which separates the northern and southern sections of Ireland is only 95 miles by air, it extends actually for some 200 miles. It winds in and out across farms and villages. It is estimated that it would take a good-sized army effectively to close the border. Before the present crisis, there were patrols on the main roads crossing the border, whose function was primarily to prevent smuggling by the hundreds of people who crossed daily from Eire into Northern Ireland, or vice-versa. Thus the division of Ireland into two political

(Concluded on page 6)



Invasion nightmare

FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

## Our Most Precious Resources

By Walter E. Myer

The Weekly News Service of the American Federation of Labor speaks of the concern which public officials have expressed about the depletion of national resources as a result of the war. Forest reserves are being used up at an alarming rate, and war demands are eating away at irreplaceable supplies of minerals and metals. Cries of alarm are heard because of the probable exhaustion of our oil supply.

All this is serious enough, thinks the AFL editor, but it isn't the whole story of depletion. What about our human resources? he inquires. "The drain upon America's human resources which this war has occasioned cannot be measured only in terms of lives lost on the battlefields, of arms and legs shot off by shrapnel, or of minds destroyed by the horrors of warfare," the editor declares. "The widespread employment of child labor will also cause a heavy toll. The depopulation of our schools and colleges will deprive the next generation of needed technical and professional experts. The drafting of young men from factories will result in a loss of workmen skilled in the various crafts."

This editorial calls for drastic action by the government to repair wastage and to build up our human resources. It speaks of the officer training camps at Miami, and makes this observation: "We thought it was a wonderful thing that the government could afford to bring those young men to such a salubrious climate for training. And the thought struck us that if the government could afford to do this to promote the war effort, surely it ought to be able to bring thousands of alum children to Florida in the postwar winters to build up their health and save untold suffering and loss of life."

Whether or not that particular plan should be followed, surely people will realize that the government can perform miracles when it marshals the energies of the whole population and drives toward a goal. It is doing that in carrying on the war. It can also perform miracles in working for human betterment in times of peace if only the people can agree upon the goals. The public cannot, of course, spend as furiously year after year as it is spending now for war. That would soon bankrupt any nation and use up its resources. But if, in times of peace, we were to spend a tenth as much each year to improve our civilization as we are spending now, necessarily, for war, we could make of this land an earthly paradise. That is something to keep in mind as we plan for the years to come.

## Bombing Of Cities Is Sharply Debated

**Religious and Other Groups Deplore Loss of Civilian Lives from Mass Raids**

**OFFICIAL U. S. POLICY IS EXAMINED**

**All Possible Safeguards Taken in Keeping with Necessities of Military Strategy**

An issue has been raised concerning the methods of air warfare which are being practiced. Protests have been made in both the United States and Great Britain against "obliteration bombing"—that is, the wholesale destruction of German cities. This practice is condemned in some quarters as being both ineffective and inhumane.

A somewhat different issue has developed as the result of an appeal by Pope Pius XII that Rome be spared from the ravages of war. Many people of all religious faiths are crying out against the destruction of churches, and historical and artistic monuments. This issue has come into prominence as the war is being carried into Italy, and it approaches other sites of ancient civilizations. These questions concerning air warfare policies are being so widely discussed in England and America that there should be an examination of the arguments. It is important that citizens should understand the problems involved and it is essential that they should understand the position of the United States government.

### "Carnival of Death"

The protest against the wholesale bombing of German cities came into prominence a short time ago as a result of a statement signed by a number of well-known Americans, among whom were several leading clergymen. The statement declared:

"In our time, as never before, war is showing itself in its logical colors. In the First World War, some shreds of the rules of war were observed to the end. Laws of war are intrinsically paradoxical; but so far as they went, they bore witness to the survival of some fragments of a Christian conscience among the combatants. But today these fragments are disappearing. The contesting parties pay little heed to the former decencies and chivalries, have among their own comrades. Christian people should be moved to examine themselves concerning their participation in this carnival of death—even though they be thousands of miles away. Here, surely, there is a call for repentance; that we have not acquainted ourselves with verities and realities of what is being done in our name in Europe; and surely Christian obligation calls upon us to pray incessantly to God that He in His own way may bid the winds and waves of war be still."

It is admitted by everyone that the Germans engaged in indiscriminate bombing when they were in a position to do so. They bombed without scruple

(Concluded on page 7)



# The Historic English-Irish Conflict

BRITISH domination of Ireland dates back to the twelfth century, when King Henry II of England led an invading army to the island and conquered part of it. Since then, 800 years have passed, marked by bitter and never-ending strife between the Irish and their English rulers. For the Irish have never abandoned their supreme goal of complete independence and the British have remained equally firm in their determination to keep it from them.

In modern times, the first acute Anglo-Irish crisis was precipitated by the First World War. In 1916, the war was going badly for the Allies. On the theory that "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity," determined Irish nationalists banded together for one more attempt at freeing their country. Led by the fanatical Sinn Fein party (whose name means "ourselves alone") the Irish revolted on Easter Monday, 1916.

But Britain was strong enough to put down the uprising. The rebellion was crushed and all its leaders but one were sentenced to death. The one man who escaped the death penalty for his part in the revolt was at the time a young and fairly inconspicuous figure in Irish politics. But he was a man destined later to become the chief Irish thorn in Britain's side—Eamon de Valera, head of the government of Eire since 1932.

Strangely enough, this man who has come to symbolize Irish resistance to Britain is only half Irish and is not even a native-born citizen of the country he leads. Sixty-one years ago, he was born in New York City, the son of an Irish mother and a Spanish father.

His father died when he was two years old. Edward, as he was called then, was sent to Ireland to live with his grandmother while his mother remained in this country. Studying in Blackrock College and the National University of Ireland, young de Valera won honors as a mathematician. After his graduation, he became a teacher.

But like most Irishmen, he resented British rule over Ireland. Soon he was devoting all his time to the Sinn Fein party and the nationalist cause. When the Easter Monday revolt came, he was a commandant of the Republican army. And when British control of Ireland was reestablished, it was only his American citizenship which saved him from dying with his fellow conspirators. Instead, he was sentenced to prison.

The next year, Britain granted a general amnesty to Irish political prisoners, and de Valera was released. Immediately he became a popular hero whose picture was displayed in homes all over Ireland. The Sinn Fein chose him as its president and he was elected as the party's member of Parliament for the county of Clare.

As leader of the Sinn Fein, de Valera took a strong stand. Along with the party's other representatives, he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown and formed a new parliament called the Dail Eireann. On the pretext that a German plot had been discovered in Ireland, the British arrested several hundred Sinn Fein leaders, among them de Valera, and interned them in England.

De Valera made a dramatic escape from Lincoln Prison where he was confined, and, after making his way to Liverpool in various disguises, sailed for America. In this country, he made extensive speaking tours, pleading the



Prime Minister Eamon de Valera reviewing troops of the army of Eire

cause of Irish freedom and raising funds to carry on the work of the Sinn Fein.

In 1920, the British were forced by a state of open civil war in Ireland to make concessions. Parliament passed a Home Rule bill, dividing the island into two parts and granting separate governments to the two parts. Six northern counties, where the population was predominantly Protestant, industrial, and inclined to favor England, comprised one section. The rest of Ireland, Catholic, agricultural, poor, and violently anti-British, formed the other.

The plan was that each part should have a parliament of its own and further representation in the British Parliament. Northern Ireland accepted the plan, but in the south war broke out anew as the people repeated their demand for complete independence. Finally a peace treaty was signed, giving southern Ireland dominion status as the Irish Free State.

This meant that as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Irish Free State would enjoy popular government under a constitution. There were to be two legislative houses—the Dail Eireann, or House of Representatives, and the Seanad Eireann, or Senate. A council of ministers, similar to the British cabinet, was to be presided over by a president with powers approximating those of a prime minister. The British Crown was to be represented by a governor-general with merely figurehead powers and functions.

This treaty provoked a new split within Ireland. Although the Dail Eireann and most of the Sinn Fein

approved it, de Valera held out, protesting the division of the island and the fact that an oath of allegiance to the Crown was still required. Although his stand lost him much of his political influence, he championed a united Ireland until 1926.

When the Irish Free State came into being in 1922, a party composed of people who favored acceptance of Britain's terms and close cooperation with the other dominions came into power. Called the Government Party, it was led by William T. Cosgrave.

Until 1926, de Valera had refused to accept the terms of the treaty or to have his party of Sinn Feiners enter the Dail Eireann. But in that year he gave way and proposed that his party enter the legislature. His only condition was that they would not swear allegiance to the king.

His proposal rejected, de Valera left the Sinn Fein and formed a new party, the Fianna Fail, or Soldiers of Destiny. Later, to the disappointment of many of his own supporters, he gave up his policy of resistance. He took the oath of allegiance himself and entered the Dail. By 1928, 43 of his men were members of it; by 1930, there were 57. Finally, in 1932, the Fianna Fail formed a coalition with the Labor Party and won a majority of seats in the Dail, and its leader, Eamon de Valera, became president of the executive council, and chief executive of the Irish Free State.

In 1937 he drew up a new constitution for the Irish Free State changing its name to Eire, providing for both a president and a prime minister, instead of the old single executive, the

president of the council, and proclaiming it "an independent, democratic state" whose association with Britain depended upon decisions of the Irish Parliament. As a result of this action, the British governor-general was forced out, the old system of land annuities, through which absentee British owners controlled a great part of Ireland's territory, was abolished, and British ships were forced out.

A serious economic struggle resulted from de Valera's action. But under his leadership, the country developed greater economic self-sufficiency. Then finally, a trade treaty with the British stabilized Eire's economy.

These problems solved, de Valera turned his attention toward his aim of incorporating Northern Ireland with Eire. In working toward this end, however, he had to face obstruction from extremists among his own people as well as British opposition. Opposing violence as a means of bringing back the six separated counties, he confronted the Irish Republican Army, which aimed to retake them by force. IRA terrorists accused him of playing into the hands of the British, while the British criticized his lack of cooperation with them.

In his later years as Ireland's prime minister, de Valera had been sharply criticized for dictatorial methods. His critics point out that he has imprisoned and even executed IRA members without trial. They also frown on his strict wartime censorship policies and his stern police system.

To his supporters, who number a large proportion of Irishmen, de Valera is a sincere patriot, a man who has worked long and selflessly and well for what is closest to their own hearts—the freedom and unity of Ireland.

16 MM

## Film of the Week

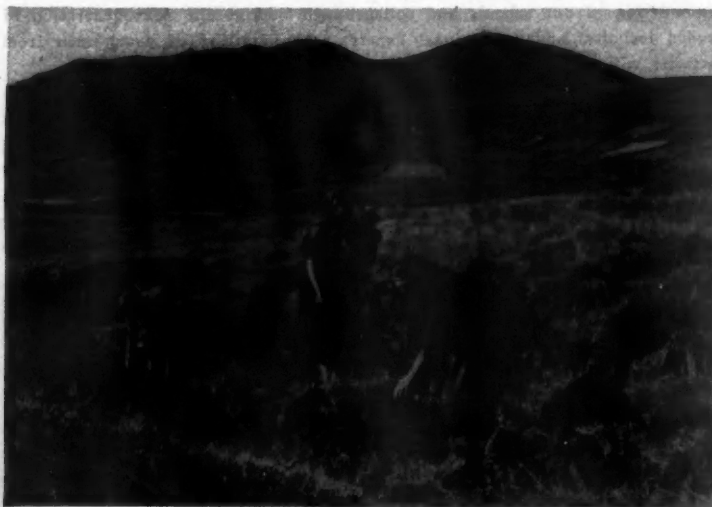
The typical American farmer has always worked hard. Now that he is short of help and tools he merely works harder. For the war has given him a bigger job to do than he ever had before. He must grow food and fiber for the fighting men of Russia, England, and other Allies, as well as for our own American armed forces and for civilians at home and abroad.

To get a vivid picture of how American farmers are handling their critical war production job, see the new film, *Farmer at War*, produced by the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the U. S. Office of War Information.

The men in *Farmer at War* are not actors, but real farmers in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. They get up at four in the morning and go to bed at eight at night. They save time by hitching both plow and harrow to one tractor. They save machinery by improvising repair parts. And they make up for a lack of hired hands by helping one another at harvest time.

The film closes with Farmer Moses Zimmerman offering a blessing at his family's Thanksgiving dinner. In his prayer, Mr. Zimmerman expresses his gratitude for the privilege of helping America fight for freedom.

Running time for *Farmer at War* is 11 minutes. For a list of distributors from whom this film may be borrowed, write to the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information, Washington 25, D. C.



EIRE IS GREATLY DEPENDENT upon the United States and Britain for such products as coal, gasoline, and wheat. Here Irish women are shown gathering peat, a substitute for coal.





DOES RUSSIA want a Soviet Germany? Berlin crowds, such as those which welcomed Hitler back from the Munich conference of 1933, might use Communism as a force to start a third world war.

## Points of View

### What Authors and Editors Are Saying

(The ideas expressed in these columns should not be taken to represent the views of the editors of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

#### A Soviet Germany?

One of the most crucial questions confronting the world today is what Russia's objectives are for the post-war world. The fear is widely expressed that Stalin may seek to communize Europe after the war. This fear is dismissed flatly by Joachim Joesten in his new book, *What Russia Wants* (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, \$2.50). Some of Mr. Joesten's reasons follow:

The fact of the matter is that Stalin is much too smart to plan for a Soviet Europe because he could not avoid "communizing" Germany in the process. And that is something Stalin is very anxious to avoid. For, while Soviet Russia after this war will have little trouble controlling a non-Soviet Germany, the position would be pretty soon reversed if the Reich were to go Communist.

Indeed, the Germans, with their extraordinary talent for organization, their resources, and their central position in Europe could be relied upon to use Communism as they have used Nazism, i.e., as an instrument of world domination. Within a few years, the center of gravity would shift from Moscow to Berlin. Soviet Russia would become an annex of Soviet Germany. And this is certainly not what the Russian nationalist Stalin has tenaciously worked and fought for.

He is fully aware that it will take many years, perhaps many decades, to eradicate from the minds of the German people the mad dream of world hegemony which first the Kaiser and then Hitler have implanted there. In any association with a Communist Germany, Russia—yes, even a victorious Russia—would run a great risk . . . of losing the peace to her former enemy. This is so because of the extraordinary dynamism of the German people, their talent for organization, and their immoderate will to power. All that is needed to turn Germany for a third time into a world menace is a new impulse and vehicle such as the Marxian doctrine would represent.

#### The Small Farmer

One of the tragedies of the last two decades has been the decline and disappearance of many of America's small farmers. This belief is strongly expressed by two members of that group, P. Alston Waring and Walter Magnus Teller, writing in the *New York Times Magazine* under the title "The Small Farmer Seeks a Place in the Sun."

These men point out that while the large farms and plantations—the "factories in the field"—that are worked by tenants and sharecroppers—have increased in number, tens of thousands of independent farmers have either

been driven out of business or are barely eking out an existence.

This is a serious matter for America's future. Farming, carried on by large numbers of people who own their land, represents a way of life we cannot afford to lose; it is an essential part of democracy. Moreover, many agricultural products lend themselves to more efficient production on small places. Therefore every effort should be made to preserve and protect the 3,000,000 small farms of this country.

If the family-type farmer is to last, however, he will have to make certain changes. He will have to give up some of the individualistic practices he has followed, and join with other small farmers in cooperative organizations, through which farm equipment and supplies can be bought at better advantage and also can be shared among the members. Moreover, small farmers can market their products to better advantage on a cooperative basis.

The small farmer will have to develop more efficient methods of land use. Finally, he must get over his fear of the government, and be willing to cooperate with and accept reasonable aid and assistance from the government.

#### Model for Speeches

Elsewhere in this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, we discuss the address made recently by Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. In commenting on this speech, Walter Lippmann sees it as a model which might profitably be used by other speakers in the days ahead. In the *New York*



Eric Johnston

*Herald Tribune* and other papers carrying his syndicated column, Mr. Lippmann writes:

As president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Johnston had the grace and the plain humanity to tell labor leaders that management had its faults—and morally they were the same faults—as labor. Thus, he tried to speak the whole truth, not just that side of it he happened to be directly identified with.

And speaking the whole truth, he was more than the advocate of management. He was a citizen, a man concerned with solving a problem and not solely with winning his case. What he was was, therefore, persuasive; it was capable of making men think and change their minds because he himself showed that he had thought and had his own mind.

If only this could become a fashion in public speech, how different would be the coming campaign and how much more adult, how much saner, our public life. For we are cursed with the endless declamations of men who charge, accuse, berate, defend, but never seek to persuade. Only too rarely do we hear citizens discussing the state of the nation, humbly looking for truth and earnestly seeking the light.

The air is loud with the shrill voices of men who see only the good in their own case and only error in the other man's.

#### Future Oil Control

The projected Arabian oil pipeline has posed a very fundamental question for both this country and the United Nations as a whole. As Max Lerner, *PM* editorial writer, sees it, that question is which of three courses we will follow with regard to the world's resources.



Projected oil pipeline across Saudi Arabia

The first possibility is what he calls traditional economic imperialism. In the specific case of the Arabian oil, this would mean development by private companies for their own profit and, in case their holdings should be menaced, defense of their interests by the government.

Lerner's second possibility is "a more streamlined form of economic imperialism where the flag goes along with the concessions." In the current situation this would mean the construction of the pipeline and government regulation of the development of Arabian oil resources.

The third choice—and the only just course—which we can make, according to Lerner, involves the following program:

First, transform the coming petroleum conference from an Anglo-American affair to a United Nations affair. Why should the question of oil be one of less general interest than the question of food or of relief, on both of which subjects we have held United Nations conferences?

It has been estimated that after the war 90 per cent of the oil resources of the world will be in United Nations hands. And I have seen it remarked that this gives us material for an oil league of nations—and corresponding power to prevent future wars by the simple denial of oil to potential aggressors. The trouble with this view is that the process of dividing up the oil may in itself be a source of friction. Remember that not only is there tension between America and England about oil, but the Russians also are close to the Near Eastern oil reserves, and are unlikely to watch an Anglo-American division of the spoils with gentle calmness.

This leads me to point two in a world oil program. Let the United Nations set up some sort of world oil pool—an international authority which would extend to those oil resources of the world which might become a source of contention because they are not within the limits of the great powers. This would mean taking seriously the clause in the Atlantic Charter about giving all nations equal access to the raw-material resources of the world.

## Week in Congress

During the week ending March 18, Congress took the following action on important national problems:

#### Monday, March 13

Senate discussed conference report on soldier-vote bill. Authorized investigation of U. S. petroleum resources by special 11-member committee.

House Ways and Means Committee considered simplification of income taxes. Military Affairs subcommittee studied termination of war contracts.

#### Tuesday, March 14

Senate passed soldier-vote bill by vote of 47-31.

House, meeting in routine session, conducted no legislative business.

House Roads Committee heard testimony on postwar highway construction. Ways and Means Committee continued consideration of tax simplification. Foreign Affairs Committee met on lend-lease extension.

#### Wednesday, March 15

Senate not in session.

House passed soldier-vote bill by vote of 273-111.

Members of Congress awaited outcome of President Roosevelt's telegraphic survey of 48 state governors to determine whether states will accept federal ballot provided in new soldier-vote bill. Replies were to determine President's decision to sign or veto bill.

Senate Banking and Currency Committee opened hearings on bill to extend life of Office of Price Administration beyond June 30, 1944. Finance subcommittee considered measure to provide certain benefits for discharged servicemen.

House Foreign Affairs Committee continued discussion of lend-lease extension. Military Affairs Committee heard testimony on draft deferments. Ways and Means Committee continued study of tax simplification.

#### Thursday, March 16

Senate debated 1945 appropriations for executive offices and independent agencies.

House passed bill making appropriations for Legislative and Judicial Departments for fiscal year ending June 30, 1945; covers salaries and expenses for Capitol, Government Printing Office, and U. S. Courts.

Senate Banking and Currency Committee continued hearings on extension of OPA.

House Foreign Affairs Committee continued study of lend-lease extension.

#### Friday, March 17

Neither house in session.

House Ways and Means Committee reported plan for tax simplification.

### The American Observer

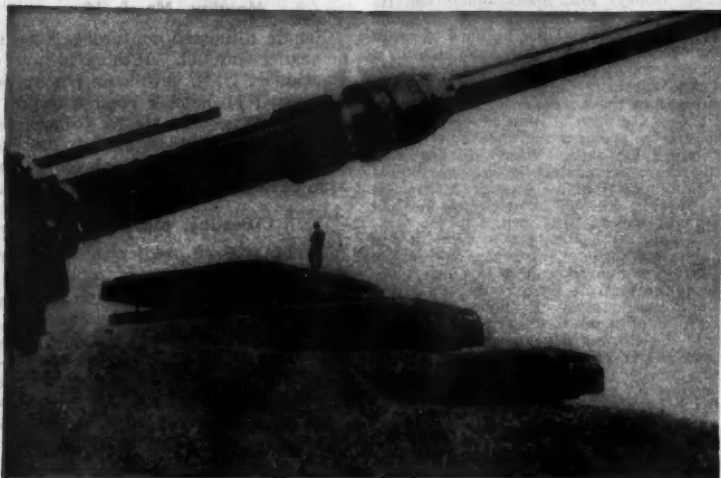
Published weekly throughout the year (except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter holidays, and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September) by the CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE, 744 Jackson Place, Washington 4, D. C.  
Subscription price, single copy, 23¢ a calendar year. In clubs of five or more for class use, \$1 a school year or 60 cents a semester. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 3 cents a week.  
Entered as second-class matter Sept. 15, 1931, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Weekly News Review  
The Junior Review  
The Young Citizen  
The Civic Leader

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# The Story of the Week



**AWAITING D-DAY.** Fortifications such as those shown above jut out on the invasion coast of the English Channel

## The War Fronts

The Russian offensive in the Ukraine continued forward spectacularly last week. The Nazi front in southern Russia appeared on the verge of collapsing as the Red armies crossed the Bug River and pressed beyond the Dniester and the Rumanian frontier. They succeeded in cutting the German forces in the Ukraine and severed the last north-south railroad east of Rumania. In a week's offensive, the Russians retook one-third of the remaining territory in Nazi hands. In their hasty retreat, the Germans left large supplies of equipment. The big question now is whether the Nazis will be able to make a stand in Rumania, which is the third prewar boundary the Reds have now crossed.



**Latest portrait painting of Stalin**

As we go to press, the Italian front, stalemated for several weeks, has burst into activity again. The town of Cassino has been virtually destroyed by what was probably the heaviest single aerial bombardment of the war. The Fifth Army is in possession of three-fourths of the town and has closed the escape over the Via Cassilina. Despite the terrific punishment taken from the air and from Allied artillery, the Nazis on the Cassino front are expected to fight to the bitter end. Whether the breaking of the stalemate will enable the Allies to advance rapidly toward Rome is not yet clear.

Meanwhile, the campaign to destroy the German Luftwaffe goes forward, with the RAF and the USAAF plastering the Reich and occupied territory on a round-the-clock schedule. In a single raid, the RAF dropped more than 3,000 tons of bombs on Stuttgart and other targets in southern Germany, the record load of the war.

In the Pacific, our grip on the Admiralty Islands has been tightened with landings on Manus Island, largest of the group. In the central Pacific, Truk, the powerful Japanese base in the Carolines which was pounded a few weeks ago by Navy planes, received its first bombardment by land-based aircraft.

## Badoglio and the USSR

One of the year's biggest surprises hit the headlines recently when the Russian government, long bitterly critical of the Badoglio regime in Italy, suddenly recognized it as the legitimate Italian government. For the Russians, this amounts to a complete about-face.

Previously, Soviet spokesmen and people friendly to Russia denounced the Badoglio government because of its past connections with Fascism. Badoglio, the king, and many leading figures in the new government had long records of cooperation with Mussolini. While their help in engineering the surrender of Italy and the ousting of Mussolini was appreciated, it was felt that as soon as Allied armies reached Rome a more representative and less politically questionable government should be set up.

## Lend-Lease, Past and Future

Three years ago, President Roosevelt signed the Lend-Lease Act which was to make this country a kind of quartermaster corps for all nations fighting the Axis. Since that time, the United States has spent \$20,000,000,000 on supplies for the United Nations—about 14 cents out of every dollar expended on our entire war effort.

Now, as they urge new legislation to continue lend-lease after June 1, when the present law expires, Army, Navy, and Foreign Economic Administration officials have been telling Congress something about the kind of dividends this national investment pays.

According to Leo T. Crowley, who, as Foreign Economic Administrator, is in charge of lend-lease, many of the

last year's United Nations victories in battle may be credited to it. He believes that neither the air offensive over Germany nor the successful Russian drives of the past few months would have been possible without lend-lease aid.

But this is not all. Reverse lend-lease aid from the British totaled more than two billion dollars last December 31, and is now coming in at the rate of two billion dollars a year. Part of Britain's return is in the form of supplies and equipment for our troops stationed in the United Kingdom. Fully a third of their needs are now filled by the British without cost to us.

Similarly, American forces in the Mediterranean theater have received millions of pounds of food grown in French African possessions. In North Africa, Sicily, and Italy, the French Committee of National Liberation has provided \$30,000,000 worth of aid to our armies.

## Lifeline for China

Although American flyers in India have done a brilliant job of carrying supplies to China over the perilous air route known as "the Hump," the war in China is still retarded by lack of sufficient equipment. To provide a land supply route to replace the Burma Road now in enemy hands, American Army engineers have been working for 14 months on a new highway. When complete, this highway, the Ledo Road, will connect northern India with the southernmost part of China.

Since the road goes through Japanese-held territory in Burma, building it has been a military as well as a construction task. Some of the fiercest battles of the Far Eastern theater have been fought by General Stilwell and his troops to clear the way for the roadbuilders. The engineers have followed in their wake, often doing their work on fresh, recently won battlefields.

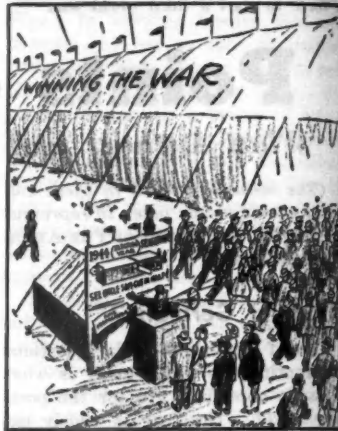
Now, however, new advances have brought both our fighting and our building forces in this area within 130 miles of the Chinese border. Capturing Maingkwan, chief Japanese base in northern Burma, our armies have assured the further progress of the road.

In spite of these gains, however, the task ahead for the Ledo road-builders promises to be a difficult one. Ahead of them lie high mountains, the Salween river, and Japanese defenders of unknown strength.

## Hungary's Dilemma

Although all of Hitler's Balkan satellites are confronted with grave problems as German fortunes decline, probably none of the Slavic nations is in a more serious dilemma than Hungary. Held in check on one side by the Germans whom she despises, Hungary is also restrained by an ancient hatred of both the Russians and her Balkan neighbors.

The Hungarians know that if they lose step with the Germans, they are within easy reach of Gestapo vengeance. Already the Nazis are increasing their forces in Hungary to fore-



**The American people know how to take sideshow**

stall any separate peace negotiations the Hungarians might attempt. Also, the Hungarians are inclined to cling to Germany in order to protect their own territories from Russian invasion.

Hungary's quarrel with Russia stems from a fanatic fear of Communism. After the First World War, Hungary was ruled for a brief period by a Communist regime under Bela Kun. Dominant reactionary groups in the country have never forgotten this nor ceased to fear that it may happen again.

With Rumania and the other Balkan states, Hungary's difficulties are involved in old territorial disputes. The peace settlement after the First World War gave to Rumania Transylvania and other territories the Hungarians regarded as theirs. Other Hungarian lands were awarded to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. It took an alliance with Hitler to restore them even in part.

As the other Balkan nations draw closer to Russia, Hungary's dilemma



**DASHING FOR THE BEACHES.** U. S. Marines, in assault boats like the one above, are moving in on the outposts of the Japanese empire in the Southwest Pacific





**ENVOYS AND AIDES.** Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., with some of the advisers who are to accompany him to London (left to right): Dr. Isaiah Bowman, eminent geographer; H. Freeman Matthews, deputy director of the Office of European Affairs; Mr. Stettinius; Robert J. Lynch, executive secretary; Wallace S. Murray, director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, and John Lee Pratt, consultant on commercial affairs.

becomes more acute. Convinced that she can hope for little aid from Russia or any country allied with her, Hungary is reluctant to declare herself in favor of the Allies. But at the same time, she knows what lies ahead if she continues as an Axis supporter.

### London Conference

Many of the knottiest problems of the war and the coming peace are scheduled for discussion at a meeting of British and American diplomats in London. Our representatives at the conference are headed by Edward R. Stettinius, Undersecretary of State.

Some of the issues Stettinius and his colleagues plan to talk over with the British include the Polish-Russian situation, the status of the French Committee of National Liberation, armistice terms for Germany, Italy's future political system, and the oil reserves of the Middle East.

Our representatives hope to exert pressure on the Polish government-in-exile in London to leave the question of Poland's future frontiers until after the war. They fear that if it opposes Russia now, the Soviets will conduct their negotiations with a puppet government of stronger pro-Russian leanings.

On the question of oil reserves in the Middle East, our government is eager to reach a working agreement with the British for cooperative development of oil resources outside the United States. Because of our dwindling domestic oil reserves and the magnitude of our oil contributions to the United Nations it is felt this is both necessary and just.

In discussing armistice terms for Germany, the London conferees will draw upon the findings of the European Advisory Commission which has been working on the problem. It is hoped that a good deal of preliminary work on the armistice plan for all our enemies can be done while Stettinius and his assistants are in London.

### Pucheu Sentenced

For the first time, a French Quisling has been tried by his countrymen, found guilty of working with the enemy against the interests of the nation, and sentenced to death. He is Pierre Pucheu, former Vichy Minister of the Interior, who was tried and condemned by a special military tribunal in Algiers.

Pucheu started life as the son of a poor tailor. Because of outstanding scholastic achievements in youth he

seemed marked for a brilliant career. Immediately after the First World War, he became head of the foreign section of the French steel cartels. Then he began working with Jacques Doriot on the establishment of a French fascist party.

After the fall of France, he came into real prominence. A member of the inner circle at Vichy, he was given the task of managing industrial collaboration with the Nazis. As Minister of the Interior, he was head of the French police, in which capacity he was responsible for turning over French hostages to the Germans and recruiting French soldiers to fight the Russians. On his way to Morocco early last year he was arrested.

The Algiers tribunal rejected Pucheu's plea for suspension of the case until further evidence could be obtained from France. Asserting that the sentence was not passed in the spirit of vengeance, the judges held that not Pucheu as an individual but the whole policy of collaboration was on trial.

### Tax Simplification

This year more than any other, March 15 was a day of toil and trial for most Americans. Not only were they called upon to pay the high taxes of a war period, but in paying them they were confronted by some of the most bewildering forms on record.

Although it is conceded in some quarters that the income tax forms used this year are as simple as they could be in accordance with the tax law itself, most people are agreed that something should be done to simplify the process of paying taxes. Accordingly, the House Ways and Means Committee has devised a new method of computing the withholding tax—the amount deducted by employers directly from each taxpayer's paycheck—so that persons making less than \$5,000 a year will not have to file returns. For the people making more than this, the tax experts contemplate a single overall rate to cover victory tax, income tax, and surtax.

### Johnston Speech

Realizing that organized labor is a permanent and necessary part of life in the United States, far-sighted busi-

nessmen are tending more and more to appraise union activities from the point of view of constructive criticism. An outstanding example of this attitude is Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Speaking in Boston recently, Johnston called upon both labor and management to correct their faults in the interests of harmonious cooperation. He pointed to errors on both sides, admitting freely that in the 1920's business was often corrupt in the extreme. But in the same way, he asserted, organized labor has in the last decade often misused its power.



Ride 'em, Cowboy

His greatest charge against labor is the same one which has so often been leveled at business—monopolistic practices. Closed membership and exorbitant membership and initiation fees mark many unions as both undemocratic and monopolistic. In their quarrels among themselves, the great labor combinations are trying to do just what the big corporations did in the days before antitrust legislation. They are trying to shut out competition and dominate the field in their own interest.

Although he is in the opposite camp, Johnston is not overjoyed at the unfavorable position in which labor now finds itself. Believing that sound union organization is an integral part of our economic structure, he is eager to have labor clean house so that it may fulfill its proper function in the postwar world.

## NEWS QUIZ

1. What is meant by "obliteration" raids?
2. On what grounds do certain groups in this country and Britain criticize this type of bombing?
3. What reply is given to this criticism?
4. What position has the Pope taken on the bombing issue?
5. Describe the official policy of our military leaders.
6. How has Eire's policy of neutrality benefited the Axis and harmed the United Nations?
7. What steps have already been taken to prevent the leakage of military information from Ireland to the Axis? What further steps have been considered?
8. Why would it be difficult completely to close the border between Eire and Northern Ireland?
9. What relation is there between the present dispute and the long feud between England and Ireland?
10. How does the political status of Eire differ from that of Northern Ireland?
11. Who is Eric Johnston and what advice did he recently give to labor leaders?
12. Why, according to Joachim Joesten, does Stalin not want a Soviet Germany after the war?

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## SMILES

The Texas-born captain of an all-Texas company in North Africa told his men: "Our job here is to promote good neighborliness, among other things. We've got to humor the natives. If they say Africa is bigger than Texas, agree with them!"

Visitor (at dude ranch): "I suppose horseback riding helps people to reduce."  
Cowboy: "Oh, yes, they begin falling off right away."



"The Americans call it jitterbugging, but it's really nothing more than our old cure for asthma!"

A recruit had had a good "dressing down" from the young lieutenant. Next day he passed the lieutenant without saluting. He was stopped.  
"Why didn't you salute me?" demanded the officer.  
"Well, sir," said the recruit, "I thought you were still cross with me."

A storekeeper had for some time displayed in his window a card reading "Fishing Tackle." A customer drew attention to the spelling. "Hasn't anyone told you of it before?" he asked.  
"Oh, yes," said the dealer placidly, "many have mentioned it. But whenever they drop in to tell me, they always buy something."

Girl (at first football game): "How long does it take before a quarterback gets promoted to halfback and then to fullback?"

No one has ever discovered where pins go. The trouble seems to be that they're headed in one direction and pointed in the other.

A fly was walking with her daughter on a man's bald head. "How things change, my dear," she said. "When I was your age, this was only a footpath."



# Irish Neutrality Issue

(Concluded from page 1)

units (see page 2) has created thorny problems which were undreamed of at the time this attempted solution of the Irish question was made.

If the British are determined to halt the leakages of military information from Ireland, they are also aware of the necessity for caution in dealing with the Irish. They must weigh the possible political consequences of their moves, for there is still political dynamite in the relations between the two peoples. The British must take care not to intensify the centuries-old feud between themselves and the Irish. It is clear that Mr. Churchill had these political possibilities in mind when he made his speech in the House of Commons. He took great care in justifying the restrictive measures:

## Justification Given

I need scarcely say how painful it is for us to take such measures, in view of the large numbers of Irishmen who are fighting so bravely in our armed forces and the many deeds of personal heroism by which they have kept alive the martial honor of the Irish race.

No one, I think, can reproach us for precipitancy. No nation in the world would have been so patient. In view, however, of the fact that both British and British dominion lives and the lives of soldiers of our Allies are imperilled, we are bound to do our utmost to obtain effective security for the forthcoming operations.

There is also the future to consider. If a catastrophe were to occur to the Allied armies which could be traced to the retention of the German and Japanese representatives in Dublin, a gulf would be opened between Great Britain on the one hand and Southern Ireland on the other which even generations would not bridge.

The British government would also be held accountable to the people of the United States if it could be shown that we had in any way failed to do everything in our power to safeguard their troops.

Nothing short of drastic measures is likely to be effective in preventing military information from reaching the enemy from Ireland, so long as the government of Eire refuses to expel the Axis diplomats and consular agents. Despite Mr. de Valera's claims that his government has been punctilious in enforcing neutrality, leakages are known to have occurred. With important military maneuvers in progress in Northern Ireland, with an undisclosed number of American and British troops only a few miles from neutral Eire, Axis agents have been able to obtain a fairly clear picture of what has been taking place. This information could be transmitted to

Berlin either through agents operating on Nazi submarines in nearby waters or through other channels.

With hundreds of persons free to cross the border between Eire and Northern Ireland every day, the opportunities for obtaining complete and detailed information on military activities in Northern Ireland have been considerable. Among those hundreds were some who have been only too anxious to obtain the desired information and pass it on to the Axis agents in Dublin.

While an overwhelming majority of the people of southern Ireland are in favor of the government's policy of neutrality, they are also predominantly anti-Axis in sentiment. There are certain secret groups, however, which are known to favor the Axis and to be working hand-in-glove with the Axis. Considerable evidence has been brought to light showing that a section of the secret Irish Revolutionary Army is not only anti-British, as is the organization as a whole, but is also strongly pro-Axis.

## IRA Link

This minority group within the IRA has served as a link between the Axis agents in Eire and military information in Northern Ireland and Britain. Many of them have obtained positions in war plants and have engaged in other activities where they are able to obtain the information sought by the Axis agents in Dublin. Recently members of the minority IRA group have been apprehended with papers giving information about American forces in Northern Ireland and plans of their operations.

It should be pointed out that the Irish Revolutionary Army as a whole has been outlawed by the government of Eire and that the government has taken numerous measures to break up the organization and punish its members. It should also be emphasized that while the IRA as a whole is strongly anti-British, it is not pro-Nazi. It is only a small minority which favors an Axis victory and has been working toward that objective.

Neither the United States nor Great Britain has accused the Eire government of being unneutral. Within its power to do so, it has carried out its obligations as a neutral, to apply the same rules of neutrality to both the Allied nations and the Axis powers.

In making demands upon Eire and in imposing restrictive measures upon her, we are not accusing her of negligence or unneutral acts. We are merely saying that her neutrality, however rigidly it might be applied, benefits the Axis and injures our cause. We are merely saying that, despite all efforts to enforce neutrality upon both sides, Axis agents in Eire are able to obtain information about military operations and are able to pass the information on to the home capitals. The fact of geography works to the advantage of the Axis. Stationed almost within eyesight of Britain and able to avail



themselves of numerous sources of information, the Axis representatives in Eire are in a position greatly to undermine the cause of the United Nations.

However justified Eire may feel in adhering to her position of neutrality on legalistic grounds and however correct she may have been in carrying out that policy, we and the British feel that the time has come when that policy must be altered. If she will not alter the policy voluntarily—as she has thus far refused to do—we shall take the steps necessary for our own security. It is argued that in the present war, the old concept of neutrality is outmoded—outmoded by the ruthless act of the Germans. Every one of a dozen countries of Europe now writhing under the Axis whip asked for nothing more than to adhere to a policy of neutrality and yet the Nazi armies had no respect for that neutrality. The neutrality of all these European countries was breached when it served the Nazi's military purpose to do so.

## For Security

The United Nations have already suffered great losses as a result of Eire's neutrality. Because of that neutrality we were unable to use southern Irish ports to combat the submarine menace when it threatened our lifeline to the British Isles. That neutrality prevented us from using air bases in southern Ireland to protect our shipping in the most dangerous of European waters. While respecting that neutrality at great loss and inconvenience to ourselves we have been supplying the Irish with food and other materials essential to their existence, sometimes at the expense of ships sunk and American lives lost.

During the critical period of the war, Eire was protected from a possible Nazi assault by British military power. If England had been conquered in 1940 or 1941, how long would the Nazis have respected Eire's neutrality? As the government of Mr. de Valera was reminded by our State Department, not only is Eire's present security due to the military activities of the United Nations, but her future aspirations can be realized only through an Allied victory. As the New York Times states: "Without



ACROSS THE BORDER from Eire, in Northern Ireland, thousands of American armed forces are stationed.

risk, without responsibility, the Eire of Prime Minister de Valera has been guarded by sea, by air, and by land against the onslaught of the beast. . . . Mr. de Valera asserts that he and his government cannot do what we ask 'without a complete betrayal of their democratic trust.' But what kind of loyalty to a democratic trust is it to hold the scales even between Hitler and the democracies? How much democracy would survive in Ireland if the Axis won?"

Eire's refusal to grant our request that she oust Axis agents from her soil has met with scant sympathy outside the Axis world. Mr. de Valera's appeal to the governments of the dominions for support in his position was received coldly by Canada and the other dominions. And whatever action the United States and Britain take to safeguard the lives of men in the forthcoming invasion of Europe is likely to be warmly approved by everyone except the Axis.

To many people, Eire's refusal to make concessions is due solely to her long-standing feud with Britain and not to a fair appraisal of her own self-interest or the fundamental issues of the war. Her friends remind her that, despite her differences with Britain, she cannot realize her cherished ambitions without an Allied victory.



And Fat said to Mike—!



# "Obliteration" Bombings Widely Debated

(Concluded from page 1)

and without mercy. Marshal Kesselring, who is now commanding the Axis forces in Italy, is reported to have given these instructions to German fliers in 1940:

"Go up in your beautiful and magnificent planes, and bring down hell upon them! Bomb them, those women and children who hope to escape our anger by hiding behind their stupid and heavy-handed militia assembled for the protection of the decadent democracies, whose death knell will be the drone of your bombers. Bomb them day and night; break their will to resistance. Do not let yourself be hampered by silly sentimentalism that proved the undoing of your fathers, or by obsolete and ridiculous considerations of humanity. Bomb cities and villages into piles of smouldering rubbish. Bomb everything that moves in enemy lands into heaps of lifeless mass. Exterminate him who now has millions of heads like the fabulous dragon that dared to challenge our Siegfried and who today is your enemy. England and France and Norway and Holland and Belgium are your military objectives with everything they hold!"

## Why We Bomb

No one in his senses wants American or British bombing to be carried out in that spirit. But those who defend Allied practices say that such is not the spirit of our operations. Walter Lippmann in his syndicated column explains Allied purposes. He says we do not bomb for the purpose of killing Germans. Our object is to disarm them, to render them powerless so that they cannot go on with their conquests and depredations.

The air attacks on Germany, says Mr. Lippmann, are directed against German air power and German factories. We have already seriously weakened German bombing power through our attacks. We are now attacking the German fighter planes and fighter plane factories. The object is to drive the *Luftwaffe* from the air. If we can accomplish that purpose, and we are making very satisfactory progress, we can render the German armed forces powerless. We can then win the war and stop the slaughter.

Many Germans are, of course, killed as a result of these operations. Many civilians are killed. Even precision bombing is not so precise that it can single out factories and destroy them while leaving everything else intact. But we are engaged in a desperate war. If we do not strike the Germans at vital points, we cannot win, and that would be the greatest calamity that could befall us or the world. Now that we are gaining ascendancy in the air, we can bring victory and peace, and can save the lives of our own soldiers and the millions who are being tortured and starved by the Axis forces. Under such circumstances, it is argued that it would be criminally foolish for us not to use our air power as we are now doing—that is in a way that will most quickly win the war and bring victory.

We may turn now to the question of bombing Rome and of the possible destruction of religious, artistic, and historical monuments. Pope Pius XII in a recent address made this appeal:

"We must therefore appeal once again to the clear-sighted vision and wisdom of responsible men in both belligerent camps; we feel certain that they will not wish to have their names

associated with a deed which no motive could ever justify before history and that they would rather turn their thoughts, their intentions, their desires and labors toward the securing of a peace which will free mankind from all internal and external violence, so that their name may remain in benediction and not as a curse

Vandals could bring about in years.

"Each generation is the temporary trustee of the riches handed down from the past. The Acropolis in Athens, the monasteries of the Balkan countries, the churches in Rome, the paintings in Florence, the vast architectural and artistic wealth of all Italy—these treasures are an impor-



ONCE A GRADE SCHOOL, the cruel wreckage is cleared by a rescue squad. Two out of three students in the school, in southern England, were killed by bombs from a lone German plane.

through the centuries on the face of the earth."

Though this appeal was made by the head of the Catholic Church, it is not to be assumed that Catholics alone are concerned about the fate of Rome's treasures of religion and art. Raymond D. Fosdick, a Protestant and President of the Rockefeller Foundation, says in his review of that organization's activities for the year 1943:

"The progress of the war, particularly in the Mediterranean area, is ex-

tant portion of our cultural heritage.

"They are as much a part of the present as the poetry of Shakespeare or the music of Beethoven; and if through our fault they are not also a part of the future, posterity will brush aside any explanation which this generation can make. The Caliph Omar achieved a dubious immortality when his troops burned the library at Alexandria; and the Fourth Crusade—a 'holy crusade'—is remembered today only because it resulted in the



BOMBERS OVER ITALY. As military decisions impend in Italy, the Pope requests that Rome be spared the ravages of bombing

posing historic monuments, works of art, books, manuscripts, and other cultural treasures to peril such as they have not faced in any other war in two thousand years. High explosives and incendiary bombs, indiscriminately used or employed without detailed knowledge of the targets, can in a few brief moments wreak more damage than all the calculated destruction which the armies of the Goths and the

destruction of the priceless art of Constantinople."

The American military authorities are in complete sympathy with this point of view. They recognize the importance of saving religious, artistic and historical treasures, whether they are in Rome or elsewhere, from the ravages of war. They are, indeed, co-operating with the Rockefeller group in shielding the revered monuments.

Financed by a grant from the Foundation, the American Council of Learned Societies some time ago appointed a committee on the Protection of Cultural Treasures in War Areas. This committee prepared a series of maps showing the location in each city of the war areas of churches, libraries, museums, art galleries, and other monuments. It prepared 165 maps of Italian cities and towns, 55 of Greek and 80 of French sites. Maps were drawn of cities in other war areas. These maps are supplied to the American and British officers in command of bombing operations, and are constantly used by the Allied bombers. Every effort is made to avoid hitting the cultural monuments.

## Government Policy

The British and American governments do not guarantee, however, that Rome, or any other city in possession of the enemy, will not be bombed. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has explained the position of our government in the following statement: "I think we all understand that the Allied military authorities in Italy are dealing primarily with considerations of military necessity forced on them by the activities of the German military forces.

"Naturally we are as much interested as any government or any individual in the preservation of religious shrines, historic structures, and human lives. I am sure that our military people have that same view.

"It is my understanding that the Allied military authorities are pursuing a policy of avoiding damage to such shrines and monuments to the extent humanly possible in modern warfare and in the circumstances which face them.

"If the Germans were not entrenched in these places or were they as interested as we are in protecting religious shrines and monuments and in preserving the lives of innocent civilians and refugees, no question would arise."

General Eisenhower also gave expression to American policy in explaining the bombing of the Abbey of Mount Cassino. This historic Benedictine monastery was used as an observation post by the Germans, and as a result of their use of it hundreds of American soldiers were killed. Finally our bombers destroyed the abbey. Speaking of this action, General Eisenhower said:

"When we have to choose between destroying a famous building and sacrificing our own men, then our men's lives count infinitely more and the buildings must go."

If Rome were declared an open city—that is a city not used for military purposes—and if it were maintained as such in good faith, the Allies would not attack it. But it is not an open city. It is occupied by the Germans and it is an important military base.

If the Germans were to withdraw from Rome or cease to use it for military purposes, their whole position in central Italy would be endangered. So long as they hold it and use it as a base, they endanger the Allied position. Whoever holds Rome dominates central Italy. It is argued, therefore, by those who support the Allied military policy, that if Rome is not to be a battleground, one side or the other must surrender a vital advantage in the Italian campaign, and that the Allies should not make this sacrifice.





Quincy Howe

### Bucking the Trend

## Outspoken Quincy Howe

NOT many men with Quincy Howe's flair for bucking the trend of popular opinion manage either to become or long to remain top-flight radio news analysts. But in his case, intelligence, honesty, and courage have guaranteed an exception to the rule. Although Howe has been an isolationist, an enemy of Britain, and an outspoken critic of the war effort, he is recognized as one of our best commentators. Whether they agree with him or not, people like to hear his caustic and always original comments about the state of the world.

From his background, you would not have expected Quincy Howe to emerge with the views he now holds. The son of an aristocratic Boston family, he was carefully educated at an exclusive private school and at Harvard University. After his graduation, he spent a year of study at Britain's famous Cambridge University.

But unlike most of his American contemporaries who studied abroad in this period he did not come back an internationalist. Much as he enjoyed his stay in England, he returned convinced of British decadence.

For seven years after this, Howe worked with the Atlantic Monthly Company in Boston. He started out as one of the editors of *Living Age*, a publication devoted to translating and reprinting articles from foreign periodicals. In 1928, he became editor-in-chief.

It was in this capacity that his antiwar leanings first came to the fore. He published a startling story on the arms traffic which later formed the basis of the article "Arms and the Men" appearing in *Fortune*. The furore created by its revelations led to the Nye investigation of the munitions industry, in the Senate.

Leaving his post as editor of *Living Age*, Quincy Howe wrote his first book, *World Diary: 1929 to 1934*. An analysis of both foreign and domestic affairs in the period of the great depression, it was hailed as an outstanding work.

Soon after its publication, Howe became editor-in-chief of the Simon and Schuster publishing house. Here he soon showed his anti-British bias. One of the first books to come out after he joined Simon and Schuster was his own bitter denunciation of British propaganda for American defense of the Empire's interests. Titled *England Expects Every American to*

*Do His Duty*, it provoked stormy resentment in Britain. Such leading Britons as H. G. Wells denounced it elaborately, and it was even the subject of a debate in the House of Commons.

In this book and in other writings which soon followed it, Quincy Howe established himself as an ardent isolationist. Holding that American self-sufficiency was both desirable and possible, Howe sharply criticized the pro-British attitude of the State Department. He framed arguments to the effect that this country could not be menaced militarily and called for foreign policies to keep us out of the struggles threatening the rest of the world.

Quincy Howe began expressing these views over the air at the time of Munich, when the Mutual Broadcasting Company hired him as a news analyst. The next year he began commenting three times each week for WQXR, a New York station specializing in classical music and serious talks. Today he is one of Columbia's commentators.

Even in his method of delivering his radio talks Quincy Howe refuses to follow the accepted pattern. While other commentators go to great lengths to develop their voices for impressive tone and inflection, he addresses his radio audience in the flat Bostonian monotone which is natural to him. While other commentators are generally on the alert for exclusive stories, he carefully avoids sensationalism. Disdaining the sophisticated quip, he infuses his comments with the dry, homespun humor of New England.

Quincy Howe's radio career did not mean the end of his other activities. He still holds his position with Simon and Schuster and is still a prolific writer. In 1939 his third book, *Blood Is Cheaper than Water*, appeared with an analysis of the two major political parties and their attitudes toward war. It too, reflected his isolationism.

Today Quincy Howe has accepted the war, but without denying his previous position. He claims that after the Lend-Lease Act was passed he knew American intervention was inevitable. Recognizing the pattern of coming events, he stopped calling for isolationist policies. His own policy became one of "trying to point out what we're getting into, so it won't be such a shock to people when they find out."

## Facts About Magazines

### Science Publications

IN both war and peace, science plays a role of ever-growing importance. It is our greatest weapon against the enemy and at the same time an indispensable tool for better living. Just as new happenings in the political world determine the pattern of our lives, scientific progress enlarges our horizons, promising better health and longer life, less difficult ways of producing the things we need, and new enjoyments.

For this reason, THE AMERICAN OBSERVER features this week some of the leading periodicals which report and analyze latest events in the world of science. We have chosen seven of varying approach and content—*Popular Science*, *Popular Mechanics*, *Science News Letter*, *Science Digest*, *Nature*, *Scientific American*, and *The Scientific Monthly*.

The first two, *Popular Science* and *Popular Mechanics*, are most similar. Both are, as their titles indicate, popular treatments of latest scientific developments. While they never sacrifice accuracy to dramatic effect, they have in their stock in trade the more spectacular scientific phenomena. They feature new inventions of a startling character, little-known facts about the world of nature, and simple explanations of complex scientific subjects such as electronics.

In addition, both magazines emphasize practical science for the layman. They offer suggestions for making furniture, household gadgets, and other equipment. They have sections advising the amateur radio operator and the home photographer. At present, because of the war, they lay special stress on home repairing of everything from shoes to plumbing.

*Science News Letter* is a small weekly bulletin published by Science Service. It is mainly a news publication, describing and explaining latest developments in the scientific world without attempting either to glamorize the facts or to go into deep technical detail. It covers a wide range of scientific material, ranging all the way from anthropology to metallurgy, and from public health to astronomy. It offers reviews of recent books on scientific subjects.

*Science Digest* is a pocket-sized monthly offering condensed versions of outstanding scientific articles and books. Like *Science News Letter*, it runs the full range of scientific subject matter, discussing radio, medicine, farming, animals, and military

equipment. Because of its policy of digesting material from books as well as from other periodicals, it is an especially rich source of scientific information in brief and understandable form.

*Nature* magazine, published by the American Nature Association, announces its purpose as "to stimulate public interest in every phase of nature and the out-of-doors," and also proclaims itself "devoted to the practical conservation of the great natural resources of America." In line with

## Scientific American



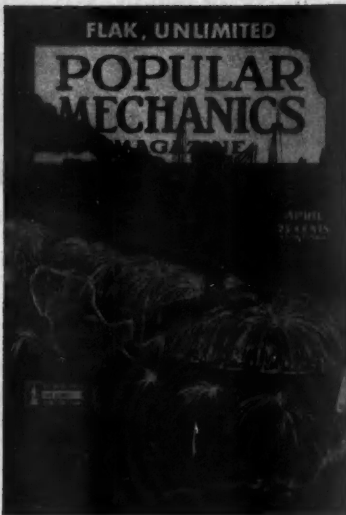
these statements, it features articles on birds, trees, plants and animals, and appreciation of the out-of-doors. It gives serious attention to natural resources, telling what conservation measures are being taken in the United States and what measures should, in the opinion of its contributors, be taken.

*Nature* magazine is one of the more attractive scientific publications, being printed on glossy paper with lavish illustrations. In addition to its factual articles, it regularly prints poetry and short sketches on the themes of nature appreciation.

The *Scientific American* covers the scientific world with special emphasis on science in industry. It reports new processes, new chemical and physical discoveries, and the development of new products. More technical than any of the publications listed so far, it is particularly concerned with topics like aviation, plastics, synthetic materials, and electronics. The *Scientific American* is well written and illustrated, but it is not primarily a popular magazine.

For the person whose knowledge and interest in science lead him to want a serious and technical analysis of current scientific progress, the outstanding publication is *The Scientific Monthly*. This scholarly periodical presumes a fairly complete scientific background among its readers and discusses scientific trends, controversies, and problems in the language of the specialist.

*The Scientific Monthly* is not restricted to any particular field of scientific effort. A typical issue may contain articles on weather, population, medicine, electricity, and geography. It also features comprehensive reviews of new books, both technical and popular, on scientific subjects. Its contributors include many of the great names in contemporary scientific thought.





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